

290 COMMENTARY ON MACAULAY'S
HISTORY

was in a great chair, took me by the hand
saying, My dear
Lord* who could be the framer of this speech?
I date my
ruin and that of all my persuasion from this
day.' This is
true on my honour ; and from that time
downwards, he
expressed all grief and sorrow.¹

Exactly in the same way, the agents of the
House of
Austria, the Pope, and other Catholic
sovereigns predicted
that the headstrong zeal of the King would be
detrimental
to Catholicism. Since Macaulay wrote, there
has been
printed a series of despatches of Terriesi, the
agent of the
Grand Duke of Tuscany. In one after another
he speaks
with disapproval of the King's measures, and
expresses his
fears of their consequences. As early as
November 1685 he
prophesied that the soldiers James had raised
might in the
end turn their arms against him. By May
1686 he was
already discussing the possibility of a
general rising
against the government.²

Even more full and explicit are the
warnings contained
in the despatches of the agents and
ambassadors of the
Emperor. In September 1686 the Emperor
Leopold sent
a new ambassador, Kaunitz, to England. His
instructions
ordered him, after explaining the ambitious
designs of the
French king against Europe and the Empire,
to represent
to James that his untimely religious zeal would
create dis-
content amongst his people and would be

detrimental both
to the spread of Catholicism and to the
development of the
King's influence abroad in the interests of
peace. The
ambassador was instructed to say that this
was the opinion
of the Pope as well as of the Emperor. If the
King showed
that he demanded nothing contrary to the
laws or against

¹ Memoirs, i. 126 ; cf. Macaulay, II, 704-6 (vi).

² La Marquise de Campana de Cavelli, Les derniers
Stuarts a Saint-Ger-
main en Laye (2 vols. ; 1871), ii. 84, 108. Klopp quotes
other evidence
to support this view.